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Saudi Says OPEC Sets Output Limit

*No Change Reported in \$34 Price; Cut in Production Would Be Slight**From Agency Dispatches*

VIENNA — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said Friday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had agreed to impose a ceiling of 18 million barrels a day for its crude oil production.

The \$34 a barrel benchmark price for Saudi light crude, OPEC's reference crude, would remain unchanged, Sheikh Yamani told reporters.

Iraq's Oil Minister, Tayeb Abdul Karim, also told reporters a ceiling of 18 million barrels a day had been agreed on and said he was satisfied.

Secondary Details'

Such a new ceiling would be only a few hundred thousand barrels a day below current OPEC production.

But OPEC's secretary-general, Marc S. Nguema, said "minor and secondary details" had yet to be worked out and that the ministers would meet Saturday morning. Friday's sessions of talks in a local hotel were not official meetings at which decisions could be ratified, he said.

Conference sources, who declined to be named, said that apparently one OPEC member had to consult his government.

Asked about Sheikh Yamani's



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

statement that OPEC had agreed on a production ceiling of 18 million barrels a day at a benchmark price of \$34 a barrel, Mr. Nguema said "this is his own responsibility." He declined to comment further on Sheikh Yamani's statement.

And Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said "there's no agreement yet."

Oil company experts have been saying that OPEC would need to slash production to about 16 million barrels daily to be certain of halting the slide in free market oil prices.

But if all 13 OPEC members showed sufficient discipline and did not try to undercut one another, it might be able to ride out the glut at about 18 million barrels a day until the summer, they said.

Sharp Drop

The new level compares with an OPEC output of nearly 32 million barrels a day in 1979 before, in a tight market, it shot prices up to present levels and helped trigger a world recession.

The recession has caused a sharp drop in world demand and, together with a reduction of surplus stocks by the oil companies, has pushed the requirement for oil from OPEC down to levels not seen since the 1960s.

Conference sources said earlier

that the oil ministers discussed operations for sharing total OPEC oil output of 16 million barrels a day.

Mano Said al-Oteiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates and president of OPEC, reiterated that "there is no way to touch the \$34" a barrel price for Saudi Arabian light. Mr. Karim said OPEC will be able to hold the \$34 market price until the end of this year.

"We will not allow OPEC to break up," Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto said during a break in the meetings.

Observers said that the burden of further production cuts will have to fall almost entirely on Saudi Arabia, which is under pressure from other OPEC members to cut output sharply from its current ceiling of 7.5 million barrels a day.

"We will not allow OPEC to break up," Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto said during a break in the meetings.

Meanwhile, four of the five remaining Dutch journalists in the country left for Mexico, saying they feared for their lives.

Cold-Blooded Murder'

At a news conference in The Hague, a reporter asked Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel whether he believed the killings Wednesday were "cold-blooded murder." Mr. van der Stoel responded: "There are reports that indicate it was."

He said Salvadoran officials told Dutch representatives that the journalists were killed by bullets from government troops' guns.

"When people are shot in cold blood it is a very, very serious matter," Mr. van der Stoel said, adding that he sent the Dutch ambassador in Mexico to San Salvador to investigate.

A Salvadoran Defense Ministry communiqué said Thursday that the four journalists, three guerrillas and an unidentified man were killed during a firefight between guerrillas and an army patrol in a hilly, brush-covered region of the northern province of Chalatenango.

French delegations occasionally visit Baghdad for continuing negotiations on implementation of Mr. Mitterrand's pledge to rebuild the reactor, the informants said. But, with Iraq caught in a long war with Iran, the talks have no urgency and difficult questions have not yet reached a take-it-or-leave-it stage.

Scientists Give Warning

PARIS (Reuters) — Five French scientists have told President Mitterrand that the Iraqi nuclear reactor could be used to produce atomic bombs.

In a report circulated this week, the five headed by Prof. Georges Amsel of the National Scientific Research Center, said the proposed switch from highly enriched uranium to enriched fuel did not alter the "basic issue that Osirak is a powerful reactor that may be used for the production of plutonium, the explosive material."

"In Osirak's case, to present the switch to enriched fuel as a radical solution of the proliferation problem or even as appreciable progress is wishful thinking," the report said.

"An invasion of Nicaragua is

the informants said. At the same time, negotiations have not advanced to the stage where a definite answer is required, they said, and secret contacts are continuing on this and other key points.

First Deputy Premier Tahar Yassin Ramadan, a member of Mr. Husseini's Revolutionary Command Council, declined to specify in an interview whether Iraq would

accept such participation by other Arab countries but suggested it does not like the idea.

At the same time, he seemed to indicate that Iraq is considering another crucial French suggestion that would go a long way toward alleviating fears of an Iraqi nuclear bomb being constructed from the French-built reactor. This is use of "caramel" a low-grade uranium fuel that is not enriched enough to be used for making nuclear weapons.

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Used Enriched Uranium

In January, Mr. Cheysson gave the clearest public indication so far that President Francois Mitterrand's government will insist on that the reactor be used for any new reactor. The previous reactor used uranium enriched at more than 90 percent, enough to produce nuclear weapons if diverted from the research reactor.

The presence of French scientists would help meet the Israeli fears. In addition, the sources explained, participation by other Arab countries could help allay the Israeli leadership's particularly intense distrust of President Saddam Hussein's government.

Saudi Arabian Promise

Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia already has promised to finance reconstruction of the reactor and there have been reports of proposals for French nuclear cooperation with other Gulf countries.

Iraq's reactions to the French suggestion so far have been chilly.

France Said to Ask Iraq to Share Nuclear Reactor With Other Arabs

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — France has suggested to Iraq that several other Arab nations be included in operating a nuclear reactor to be built by French technicians in place of the one destroyed by Israeli planes last June, diplomatic sources said.

The idea, advanced by Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, to the Iraqi leadership, is designed to provide an acceptable context for long-term French presence and controls at a rebuilt atomic research plant, they added, making the facility a sort of regional training center with French experts on hand for years to come.

An extended French presence at the reactor is reported in Paris as one of the Socialist government's conditions for rebuilding the reactor. Israeli fears that Iraqi scientists would abuse it to make nuclear bombs were cited as the reason for last June's bombing raid and for threats by Prime Minister Menachem Begin since then to attack again if Iraq tries to rebuild it.

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Drift to War in Mideast Feared by King Hussein

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein says that dangerous rifts between the Arab nations, as well as the continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank, are bringing the Middle East to the brink of war.

"We are passing through one of the most critical stages we have witnessed in our time," the king said. "It is far more serious than it has ever been."

Hussein, speaking Thursday at his residential palace in the wooded hills outside Amman, said U.S. foreign policy in the area has "eroded to the point where it has now adopted the role of a postman, a carrier of messages."

According to Jordanian officials and Western diplomats here, the king, who is regarded as one of the most pro-Western of Arab leaders, is finding himself increasingly boxed-in as a moderate, squeezed between what he views as the intransigence of neighboring Israel and what his brother, Crown Prince Hassan, calls the "pseudo-radicalism" of neighboring Syria.

Israel is the first concern, with the king fearful of what he sees as Israeli moves to permanently control the West Bank. He is also afraid of the threats made over the past three months by Israeli officials to invade southern Lebanon in retaliation for any attacks by Palestinian guerrillas.

"America's national interests are in jeopardy," the king said. "Would you like to see the entire area erupt, which could have a devastating effect on the rest of the

region?" he said.

Among the issues preoccupying

Japan today are military spending, friction with trading partners and administrative and fiscal reforms.

Focus on Japan

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Polish Trade Official Advocates Easing Rule to Win Western Aid

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — In a startling departure from the official government line on Western economic sanctions, a Polish foreign trade official Friday advocated internal political concessions to appease the West and head off further deterioration of the economy.

Even if the authorities succeed in gaining large new credits from both the East bloc and its capitalist trading partners, the country's gross national product will fall by 17 percent to 22 percent this year on top of a 15-percent decline in 1981, according to Andrzej Olechowski, head of the analysis and forecasting department of the Institute of Economic Trends and Prices in Foreign Trade.

Without new credits, Mr. Olechowski added, the "national production will fall even more."

'Alleviation of Sanctions'

Writing in a monthly economic supplement to the weekly newspaper, *Polityka*, the official said that "it therefore seems necessary to take steps which would lead to an alleviation of the sanctions and obtaining credits in the capitalist countries. These steps should include both external and internal political measures which would lead to national agreement and to a removal of the reasons for which the sanctions were imposed, or at least at diversifying the Western countries' stand on this issue."

In imposing U.S. sanctions Dec. 23, President Reagan said that they would be lifted only after the authorities ended martial law, released all persons interned and reopened a dialogue with disparate elements of Polish society.

Poland's martial-law authorities immediately branded the sanctions as inadmissible interference in the country's internal affairs and as "economic blackmail." And the U.S. action has since become the cornerstone of the most vitriolic anti-American propaganda campaign seen here in at least a decade.

Since the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, the media has been tightly controlled. Thus, the appearance of the Olechowski article, which was free of anti-American rhetoric, was a surprise. It was not known to what extent it might represent the thinking of at least a portion of the Polish leadership.

A Liberal Newspaper

Polityka is considered one of the more liberal Polish newspapers. The paper's editor is Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a deputy premier and a member of the unofficial party-military "directorate" said to be running the martial-law administration.

"It's not an isolated opinion," said one prominent Polish intellectual of the Olechowski article. "It represents the opinion of some professional circles, and some po-

litical circles as well. But it's only the professionals who can say it."

Sources here say that the sanctions were not anticipated by the authorities when they imposed martial law. And while they have since proclaimed publicly that their only alternative is to tie the Polish economy more closely to those of its "reliable" Socialist allies, others are known to fear that cutting off Western links could both hinder the country's economic recovery and carry an unacceptable political price.

Some Polish economists and other critics of the authorities contend they are using the Western sanctions as a convenient excuse for the country's economic plight while they avoid the fundamental economic reforms that the critics say are necessary, but threatening to party bureaucrats.

In another article in the current issue of *Polityka*, Daniel Pascent, a columnist, took issue with the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban. "I believe," Mr. Pascent wrote, "that the main reason for the fact that Polish industrial potential is not fully exploited lies in systemic reasons, and these difficulties were only made more profound by the measures imposed by the opponents of the system in Poland in Washington, and other places."

The Polish economy was heading towards a catastrophe before Reagan became president," Mr. Pascent added.



Pope John Paul II in Leghorn, Italy.

Italy Communist Workers Sharply Question Pope

The Associated Press

LEGHORN, Italy — Pope John Paul II met with Communist workers Friday who asked questions that were at times hostile. The session came during a trip to a chemical plant owned by the company that employed him in Poland as a quarry worker during World War II.

Several workers at the crowded meeting questioned him about high worker mortality, political activities by priests and church interference in

Italian politics.

"It's easier to put questions than to provide answers," the pope, 61, said at the 2,800-worker Solvay plant at this Mediterranean port. "But I'm not coming in the interests of your bosses. I'm coming on the feast of St. Joseph, who was a carpenter, to meet you."

John Paul has often referred to his working-class origins, and when Leghorn's Communist government invited him to visit the city and the factory, he accepted.

Schmidt Reaffirms Pledge to Take U.S. Missiles if Geneva Talks Fail

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany on Friday firmly renewed his pledge to accept new U.S. nuclear missiles on West German soil if the current Geneva arms reduction talks between the superpowers do not succeed by the end of 1983.

Mr. Schmidt emphasized the point at a news conference following a daylong meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Chequers, her official country residence northwest of London.

Saying he wanted to make the point while on British soil, Mr. Schmidt said: "My government will stick to our joint decision, that if the Geneva negotiations do not lead to any concrete result agreed by both sides [by the end of] 1983, deployment of Western medium-range weapons has to start, including on German soil, and other European countries."

The chancellor said it was only with "this clarity and certainty" that the Soviet Union would be led to "study intensive and serious negotiations."

The NATO countries have

agreed to deploy 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in West Germany, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy by the end of 1983 if the Geneva talks fail.

Asked about Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's decision Tuesday to freeze the number of SS-20 nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Schmidt said they "of course" preferred President Reagan's proposal in November for a "zero option" — cutting back the nuclear arsenals of both sides to none.

Mr. Brezhnev also proposed that "the two sides undertake a mutual commitment not to open a new channel of the arms buildup, not to deploy sea-based or ground-based long-range Cruise missiles."

Mr. Schmidt said he interpreted Mr. Brezhnev's proposal as a bid to influence Western public opinion at a time when the Geneva talks were recessed for two months. He emphasized that the Russians, with 300 medium-range missiles carrying 900 warheads in European Russia, "have an overwhelming superiority in this field."

He said that whether the Brezhnev plan is a step in the right direction "depends on whether the Soviet Union decreases or dismantles the number of operative missiles, so as not only to stop their production and deployment but also to cut the number down to zero."

Mr. Schmidt added that the Geneva talks had made a good start, "but it is much too early yet to evaluate the final outcome."

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Schmidt were asked whether they were facing any "serious row" developing between Western Europe and the United States over credit sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the Polish crisis and Western European plans to pipe natural gas from the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Thatcher replied, "No to

Ceausescu Questions Freeze

BUCHAREST (AP) — President Nicolae Ceausescu said Friday that Mr. Brezhnev's unilateral moratorium on Soviet medium-range missiles "does not solve the fundamental problem of nuclear rockets" in Europe.

Mr. Ceausescu, apparently challenging the freeze, said the issue could be settled "only through an accord between the Soviet Union and the United States." He called for nondeployment of new U.S. rockets and withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Europe.

Mr. Schmidt sought to play down the issue. He said the budget was not of the same order of importance as the major world economic problems, which he listed as high interest rates, a trend toward protectionism, the price of oil and balance-of-payments problems.

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Iraq Makes Proposal To End the Gulf War

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Iraq has made a new move to end the 18-month-old war with Iran. A special Iraqi envoy has taken written proposals from President Saddam Hussein to President Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea, according to the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency, which is available in Beirut.

Iraq had demanded earlier as a price for its withdrawal that Iran recognize Iraqi sovereignty over the entire Shati al-Arab waterway. At the outbreak of the war in September, 1980, Iraq abandoned a treaty with Iran under which the two countries had shared sovereignty of the Shati al-Arab.

The new Iraqi bid comes as Syria strengthens its position for foreign affairs, told the news agency. The proposals could result in "fixing responsibility for the current conflict." He would not, however, disclose their contents.

The official Iraqi news agency said Friday that Mr. Hussein had called for a committee to be set up to decide who started the war, Reuters reported from Beirut.

Iraq has refused to enter into peace talks until Iraq is declared responsible for starting the fighting. The Iraqis have also demanded that Iraq withdraw its troops from conquered Iranian territory and pay reparations to Tehran.

Iraq's religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, declared two days after the Islamic mediators visited Tehran in early March that there would be no peace until the Hussein regime fell.

Iraq, apparently unable to make further headway in the war, was believed to be making its position more flexible.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad accused Iraq earlier this month of providing weapons and other assistance to members of the Moslem Brotherhood, which has been engaged in a violent campaign against his regime. Arab diplomats said Syria may now be bolder in its alliance with Iraq, but they do not believe Syria is willing or able to provide Iraq with troops in the war against Iraq.

Troops, Palestinians Clash on West Bank

By Arthur Max
The Associated Press

AL-BIREH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Israeli troops clashed Friday with Palestinians as West Bank Arabs proclaimed a general strike to protest Israel's dismissal of the Al-Bireh mayor and town council.

Shortly after noon 40 Arab youths emerged from a mosque and began throwing stones and chanting anti-Israel slogans. They set tires on fire and when Israeli troops arrived, hurled stones at them. The soldiers used tear gas to disperse them.

Al-Bireh was tense following the dismissal of elected Arab town officials because of their boycott of the new Israeli civilian administration of the area.

Ibrahim Tawil, the dismissed mayor, received Palestinian well-wishers and journalists at his home and said he believed the struggle against Israeli rule will continue. Israel seized the West Bank from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war.

Shops were closed in Al-Bireh and the adjacent city of Ramallah, but only a few Israeli troops were seen patrolling.

Mr. Tawil said he had refused to cooperate with the new governor "because we consider the civil administration a way to legalize the occupation. If we deal with them it means accepting them, and this will give [Israel] the legality they ask for."

On Thursday, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon ordered Menachem Milson, head of the civil administration, to fire Mr. Tawil and his councilmen.

The dismissals climaxed months of confrontation between the civil administration that replaced Israel's West Bank military government last November, and the area's radical Palestinian leadership, which views the new government as a step toward implementation of the peace treaty.

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Israel is still in control of the land and changing everything on it," Hussein said. "Every day creates new obstacles."

Diplomats here say that it is the tension with Syria, perhaps even more than that with Iraq, that is leading the king to ask for new batteries of movable Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and advanced fighter planes from the United States.

The king is particularly worried about Iranian attempts to export its revolution into the Iraqi emirates along the Gulf. He described as "sinister" what he said was Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's attempt "to create a rift in the Arab world between the Sunites and Sunnis, the two main branches of Islam."

The question really is Israeli occupation," the king insisted, brushing aside questions about whether attempts to negotiate peace might begin with PLO recognition of Israel.

The king's comparison of U.S. foreign policy with a "postman" appeared a reference to the missions of President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, to preserve the fragile cease-fire along the Lebanese border.

Raising the possibility of an Israeli attack on Palestinian strongholds in southern Lebanon, the king said that the Israeli had grown bellicose "much more than at any time in the past." He added that they had developed their arms industry to the point where they are "capable of waging war for long periods of time without help from anyone else."

The major split within the Arab world involves the Iran-Iraq war, with Syria siding with Iran against Iraq.

"If Iraq falls, there will be all

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Dozier Reassignment Announced

From Agency Dispatches

VERONA, Italy — The trial of the Red Brigades kidnappers of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier adjourned for the weekend Friday, and he was released to the Soviet Union as a way to protest martial law in Poland. He received what NATO sources described as a sympathetic but short response.

Mr. Dozier made clear that the United States was concerned only about subsidized credit to the Soviet Union, and not about loans at commercial rates or about credit to other East bloc countries. They said the most he was able to obtain from the allies was acknowledgement that a problem might exist.

Mr. Dozier, in Brussels on the last leg of a tour of Western Europe, gave NATO ambassadors details of the Washington plan, then visited the European Economic Community Commission and the Belgian Foreign Ministry. He had previously visited Bonn, Paris, London and Rome.

The trial of nine Red Brigades members charged with kidnapping Gen. Dozier adjourned after a brief session. The defense and prosecution will start their summations Monday when the trial resumes and the verdicts and sentencing are expected Wednesday or Thursday.

Buckley Briefs NATO on Credit Plan

Reuters

BRUSSELS — U.S. Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley briefed Washington's NATO allies Friday on U.S. proposals to raise the cost of credit to the Soviet Union as a way to protest against martial law in Poland. He received what NATO sources described as a sympathetic but short response.

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Immigration Reform

A Republican senator and a Democratic congressman have joined to introduce a rare piece of legislation: a responsible immigration bill. To understand just how rare, look back into history to, say, the Johnson Act of 1924. Its national-origin quota system reverberated with nativism and racism. Or the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952. Though partly reformed in 1965, it remains the basic immigration law; the very name still connotes mean-spirited red-baiting.

Consider, by comparison, the new proposal by Senator Alan Simpson, a Wyoming Republican, and Representative Romano Mazzoli, a Kentucky Democrat. We do not agree with all of it. We wish they were willing, separately and swiftly, to correct the shamefully long detention of Haitian migrants. But there will be time later for objection. As a general proposition, the Simpson-Mazzoli bill is at once tough, fair and humane.

First, tough. The United States cannot conceivably let in all the worldwide millions who want in. That means controlling our own borders and that, in turn, means something called employer sanctions. Federal law must forbid hiring illegal immigrants and also provide employers with a way to identify who they are. The Simpson-Mazzoli bill would do both. Without being specific, it calls for the gradual development of a limited, reasonable process of identification.

Second, fair. There is growing sentiment in

Congress for a harsh ceiling on immigration. The Simpson-Mazzoli proposal accepts the principle, calling for a limit of 425,000 people a year (apart from refugees, whose entry is regulated by a 1980 act). The 425,000 figure is low and subject to bargaining. But it is neither arbitrary nor regressive: it approximates present immigration, which the country knows it can handle comfortably.

Third, humane. A large number of foreign migrants — maybe half a million, maybe two and a half million — have lived in this country for years, but under a cloud: they entered illegally. Fearful of detection, they are vulnerable to exploitation. Previous proposals for amnesty have failed as too harsh or too soft-headed. The new bill strikes a reasonable compromise, providing legal status to aliens who have lived here since 1978.

Reasonable compromise may, indeed, be the key to the whole bill. Immigration involves an array of competing interests that conform to no party or ideological lines. Senator Simpson and Representative Mazzoli have balanced the ideas of the administration and a blue-ribbon immigration commission; of labor, employers and minority groups; of different regions; of other countries.

The resulting bill is a genuine political achievement, aligning Congress with the best, instead of the worst, in the American immigration tradition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Stamp It Secret

Administration officials have repeatedly cited "national security" as a reason to slow the flow of information to Congress and the public. Attempts are pending, for example, to restrict publication of unclassified scientific research and to undo the liberalizing amendments that Congress made to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in 1974. In conspicuous instances, however, the administration, after soliciting congressional and public reaction, has backed off. It set aside a proposal to make journalists get advance approval for national security "contacts." It took seriously the protests against its early retrograde proposals for controlling the intelligence agencies.

We cite this play because of recent indications that the administration is now entertaining second thoughts on the new executive order it is preparing on the highly delicate matter of classifying and declassifying national security information. Need it be stamped "secret"? Presidential counselor Edwin Meese III stated that overzealous bureaucrats had written too much secrecy into earlier drafts. "I think you'll find that is being corrected," he declared.

The assurance is welcome, for the last draft that leaked out into public view, the one of Feb. 4, was deeply flawed. It repudiated a move toward openness that had been begun by President Eisenhower and continued by Presidents

Nixon and Carter. It represented the flowering of an unwarranted and unbecoming spirit of distrust of the public.

It seems that the intelligence agencies wanted more solid grounds on which to claim exemptions from making disclosures under the FOIA. No court has yet opened the doors the agencies wanted to close, but they made their bid anyway. Thus does the Feb. 4 draft ease the standard for classification by ending the requirement that the claimed harm of disclosure be "identifiable."

Thus is eliminated, in declassification decisions, the "balancing test," which requires officials to weigh the public interest in disclosure against its claimed harm. There is plenty more wrong with the draft. These points, however, suggest how it might give wrong ideas to the folks with the rubber stamps. That's where the loss to the public lies.

The congressional intelligence committees and the House subcommittee on government information have weighed in with their objections, as have groups concerned with freedom of information and civil liberties. So the administration has a reasoned basis on which to thoroughly rewrite that Feb. 4 draft. It is good to have Mr. Meese's word that the job is being done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Energy Lesson

Ever since 1973, the energy policy pendulum has swung with depressing regularity from crisis to glut and back again. A steady resting point somewhere between has not been reached. That would be a point at which transient fluctuations in oil prices were not jarring, and at which U.S. policy would accept the reality of a permanent shift from \$3-a-barrel oil to \$30-a-barrel oil.

Now we are in the glut phase. Producers are being forced to drop prices sharply. And once again we hear that the energy crisis is over. It is not. Economic recovery alone would soak up much of the excess in the oil market. Another war or revolution in the Gulf — which any prudent person must consider possible — could send the oil-importing nations back into crisis.

In the United States, imports have dropped by half in the past couple of years. Domestic production is up, and consumption is down. The administration uses this improvement to buttress its case for dissolving the Energy Department. But the appearance of less vulnerability to supply interruptions is deceptive and dangerous.

Some important changes in U.S. energy use have occurred. The price of oil has been decontrolled, the strategic petroleum reserve is finally being filled, industry is using energy much more efficiently and the gas guzzler is an endangered species. But the price of natural gas is still artificially low, consumers still have no reliable source of help for reducing energy use in their homes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Opposition to Reagan

The (U.S.) economy, on which so much hope and effort was staked in the first year, is pitched deep into recession with academic odds-taking on depression to come ... Overseas, purpose continues to elude the administration ... The dominant area of immediate American concern, Central America, is both a distraught mess and a significant polarization of domestic debate. Senior officials ... have even ... been

hinting that peace talks may be preferable to the insidious pressures for United States military involvement ... The folks back home may retain a grudging affection for Ronald Reagan, and an ungrudging contempt for the disarray of the Democratic Party. But unemployment, crime and interest rates are wreaking a terrible havoc. Republicans themselves are beginning to run against rather than for Mr. Reagan ...

— From *The Guardian* (London).

March 20: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Proposal in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG — The reading of the ministerial statement by Mr. Stolypin at today's sitting of the Duma occupied 40 minutes. Its main contention was that the adoption of measures proposed by the government would restore peace and contribute to the development of the national resources, in working to which end the government hoped to have the collaboration of the Duma. The main features of the proposals are religious toleration, with certain privileges for the Orthodox faith; medical aid and pensions for workmen and regulation of female and child labor; sweeping reforms in public education, and new taxes, including one on incomes.

1932: One Lindbergh Suspect

HOPKINSON, N.J. — The only person still detained by police after 18 days of hunting for the Lindbergh baby is Henry Johnson, sweetheart of Miss Betty Gow, the baby's nursemaid. Johnson, the police insist, must have had much information concerning the Lindberghs as a result of his friendship with Miss Gow and while it is admitted he may have no connection with the crime, he might have unwittingly transmitted vital information to the abductors. Meanwhile, using the same methods as those of the Lindbergh abductors, George Malden, believed to be a burglar, was surprised in the act of entering the nursery window in the Highland Park, N.J. home of Seward Johnson, millionaire manufacturer.

Nuclear Freeze: Things Are Not That Simple

By R. James Woolsey

WASHINGTON — The total nuclear freeze is the Laffer Curve of arms control.

Hostility to both taxes and nuclear weapons is not only understandable — affection for either is more than a bit peculiar. But you want to watch out how you go about getting rid of either one.

There are two versions of the nuclear freeze: the total freeze now being placed on ballistic and sweeping the small towns of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the somewhat differently worded freeze resolution recently introduced in Congress. Both pose serious problems, but the first is irremediable.

Remember the Laffer Curve? It was drawn, for the first and appar-

ently the only time, on a restaurant napkin. How could there be anything wrong with an idea in economics that, for once, was so simple, so pure, so intelligible to you and me that it could be drawn on a napkin?

Cut taxes, the curve folks told us, and it will all work out — everything you're worried about. Fah, they said, to the nay-sayers with their quibbles about deficits, interest rates, monetary policy, time-lags and all those other details. If it looks like a tax and you see it standing around, cut it, and ask questions later. All you need to know is that you don't like taxes, I

don't like taxes and the voters don't like taxes.

But as the implications of last summer's binge of enthusiasm for a world without taxes have crystallized in the winter's high interest rates and recession — for some, depression — the federal government's revenue base is metastasizing to testing, production and deployment of "all" nuclear weapons. (The congressional freeze proposal omits the word "all" and adds that "special attention" should be given to "destabilizing" weapons.)

Now the spirit that brought you

the current recession depression, the Kellogg-Briand Pact to re-nounce war and similarly hold and successful initiatives of public policy is looking for new fields to conquer, and its gaze has fallen on arms control. Fueled by people's agony about the threat of nuclear war, a national campaign is under way to bring about a bilateral halt to testing, production and deployment of "all" nuclear weapons, missiles and delivery systems. (The congressional freeze proposal omits the word "all" and adds that "special attention" should be given to "destabilizing" weapons.)

Poor old arms control. Step by

step, its practitioners have tried over the years to go so such things as check the proliferation of nuclear weapons and improve the stability of the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance. It's not easy. It requires at least a passing acquaintance with some of the relevant technical issues. It requires the will to be tough with our allies on such matters as their exports of fissile material and technology, and making nuclear weapons available to the likes of Gen. Zia, Col. Qaddafi and Saddam Hussein. It requires exquisite timing and close coordination with defense planning. It requires verification. It requires tough negotiating. But from time to time it can accomplish something.

Too complicated, say the total freeze advocates. If it looks like a mule stop it.

Many proponents of a total freeze argue, first, that it would be more easily verifiable because of its all-encompassing scope, and some argue also that — if there are indeed problems with verifiability or any other particular aspect — it is unimportant. The main thing, the advocates say, is to make a statement — in George Wallace's famous phrase, "to send them a message."

Their first point is false, the second disingenuous.

Soviet compliance with many extremely important restrictions under a total freeze could simply not be verified without the sort of inspection measures to which they have continually objected. The major unanswered questions that now exist about Soviet compliance with unverifiable international agreements banning biological and toxic weapons do not fill prudent arms control advocates with enthusiasm for relying on Soviet pledges. A freeze concentrating on "destabilizing" systems — such as large, fixed, vulnerable ICBMs — might be far more verifiable, but it is hard to say if this is what the ambiguously worded congressional version suggests.

Further, you should not be able to dismiss the flaws of a specific proposal for government action that you have made by arguing that the language you yourself have chosen should be disregarded. And the provisions of the total nuclear freeze have a distinctly Laffer Curve flavor. As the freeze careers forward, it becomes clear that it, too, if implemented, would produce some inadvertent but highly unfortunate side effects.

Strengthen Russia

A total freeze would, for example, comparatively strengthen Soviet compliance with many important restrictions under a total freeze could simply not be verified without the sort of inspection measures to which they have continually objected. The major unanswered questions that now exist about Soviet compliance with unverifiable international agreements banning biological and toxic weapons do not fill prudent arms control advocates with enthusiasm for relying on Soviet pledges. A freeze concentrating on "destabilizing" systems — such as large, fixed, vulnerable ICBMs — might be far more verifiable, but it is hard to say if this is what the ambiguously worded congressional version suggests.

Meanwhile, next month's maneuver called "Ocean Venture '82" — planned as amphibious assault training — was changed when Venezuela objected to the sight of any troops hitting its beaches at a time when Nicaragua is bracing itself for just such an eventuality. The Dutch are supposed to have a frigate in the training exercise; we'll see if they find some excuse to sail quietly away.

This brouhaha over an escalated misquotation is another example of a willingness to accept the worst about the U.S. In an unclassified report titled "Forgeries of U.S. Documents," prepared by the European Branch of USIA, chapter and verse is given on specific cases of forgeries of Army manuals and phony texts of interviews with U.S. officials.

The forgery report has been distributed only to our embassies, with instructions on how to recognize counterfeit documents; it should be required reading at editorial desks and journalism schools. (It lacks only the phony paragraphs in the CIA in the '80s inserted in its distribution of Khrushchev's "secret speech.")

The desire of some European leftists to equate El Salvador with Poland and Afghanistan is fierce. But when a story is shown to be an outright fabrication, is a retraction too much to ask for?

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An Example of Misinformation About the U.S.

By William Safire

took the false quote and was able to raise grave questions in his country's parliament.

Has the press in the Netherlands exposed "the interview that never was," and otherwise made good on the blackening of the U.S. role in NATO? That has not happened, and now that the atmosphere has been further poisoned by suspicions that the Dutch newsmen might have been murdered, it is not likely to happen.

That quotation, translated from Spanish into Dutch and sent to the country with seven vessels in the maneuvers, signaled "spy ships" to the neutralist Dutch, who are more concerned with the freedom of terrorists in El Salvador than workers in Eastern Europe. The UN representative was then quoted as saying ominously: "The presence of NATO ships and aircraft have more than a symbolic meaning."

Here was the United States' UN representative seeming to involve Dutch ships in the U.S. war against agrarian reformers in El Salvador; no wonder the Dutch defense minister was tearing his hair. Secretary Haig queried our UN mission in New York, and received this reply: "Alleged remarks by Ambassador Kirkpatrick are completely untrue ... Allegations are preposterous, totally unfounded science fiction."

Inchased at this use of her name in a phony story, Mrs. Kirkpatrick demanded and received an apology from the reporter, Florencio Braginsky, who had signed the story in the Argentine weekly: "You never made any comments to me or to 'Samos' magazine on the subject of NATO maneuvers in the Caribbean."

Her boss, Alberto Oliva, added: "We never interviewed you on this matter ... it was just an elaboration either of the anchorman or a political commentator while the TV image showed you entering the Senate."

Thus, the purported quotation was from a disembodied "voicewaver," a film clip of Mrs. Kirkpatrick. But a Dutch reporter in Mexico

On the Need to Check Toxic Weapons Reports

By Enrico Jaccia

ROME — Where is the evidence? The alleged use of chemical and biological weapons for mass assassination has been reported during the past months in seven different conflicts. In all cases the victims are civilians of Third World countries: Laos, Cambodia, Salvador, Thailand, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Iran.

For the Laotian, Cambodian and Afghan allegations, most of the evidence has come from the U.S. government. But, unless more information based on scientific findings is provided — the State Department announced that some declassified material will be released by the end of this month — what has been published until now remains essentially inconclusive.

The Soviets, on their part, have denied the allegations but they have not offered any mistrust-reducing evidence.

The basic questions involved do not concern only the mass murder

of defenseless people, which is morally unacceptable. The allegations, from both U.S. and USSR sources, fundamentally undermine the credibility of the still insufficient arms control measures established in international law.

This matter — and particularly its more technical aspects — has been discussed by a group of scientists, from the Western, Eastern and nonaligned nations, who are members of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. What can be done to re-establish a minimum degree of confidence? How can evidence be scientifically collected to prove the charges?

Plainly, the complicated machinery of the United Nations is hardly appropriate for the kind of quick and thorough investigation necessary. A case in point: the decision taken by the UN General Assembly in December, 1980, to carry out an impartial investigation in Southeast Asia. Almost one year elapsed before the group of experts appointed by the UN secretary-general was able to implement that decision, visiting in Thailand two refugee camps, one close to Laos and the other to Cambodia (in November 1980).

It is far too long. People interviewed many months after a chemical attack are unable to give any factual, conclusive information.

Moreover, the disappearance of most of the signs and symptoms that a medical team may detect on the victims a few hours or days after the exposure to biochemical toxins, affects adversely the collection of events. The UN group had received a list of about 100 alleged victims of exposure to toxic agents. But the head count on the spot showed only six people available for interviews and medical examination. The analysis of physical samples of foliage, soil and water is extremely important to establish the evidence of a chemical attack. Yet, the samples have to be collected and processed rapidly to ensure the stability of the analyzed compounds. The latest samples submitted to the UN group had been collected six months earlier.

DICK HIGGINS, Berlin.

Reagan Tax Plan

Scarcely a day passes when I do not read that President Reagan is still stubbornly urging Congress to reduce taxes. I am a lifelong Republican but I deeply regret his stand on this grave issue.

Higher taxes on liquor, tobacco, and gasoline would not have to be paid by anybody.

But if, on the contrary, they are willing to spend five or 10 dollars a month to save their lives, could not Uncle Sam use the money?

CARL H. PETERSON, Mont Pelerin, Switzerland.

Quick action is the core of the problem. It has to be taken in a matter of days after an attack, in order to collect convincing evidence. As of now, there is no international machinery that can provide such a rapid response.

Much expertise is available. Many dedicated scientists would volunteer to serve, but the organization is lacking. Some neural nations might be ready to provide a rapid intervention team. Yet, even if the offer is made, it has to be accepted by the parties concerned.

The disquieting reality is that something is happening in those remote Third World areas. The sheer volume of data which has been collected is impressive. No doubt, too many questions about the validity and even authenticity of those data remain unanswered. Yet, they cannot be simply disregarded.

Again, this involves more than just a moral issue. All arms control agreements — including SALT and the much sought after treaty for the interdiction of chemical weapons — would require some degree of verification. If the complaints about alleged violations of existing agreements cannot be verified, the very future of arms control will be jeopardized.

Again, this involves more than just a moral issue. All arms control agreements — including SALT and the much sought after treaty for the interdiction of chemical weapons — would require some degree of verification. If the complaints about alleged violations of existing agreements cannot be verified, the very future of arms control will be jeopardized.

No, don't you understand? You are trapped

Arts
Travel
Leisure

Snapshots From Moscow

by Hal Piper

MOSCOW — "As you see, nothing changes in Moscow. Everything is just the same," Leonid said.

It certainly seemed that way. This was our homecoming. We lived here for four years while I was on assignment as a reporter for The Baltimore Sun. Now, after three years, we were back as tourists. We were back to see friends, and to remind our son David, whose first four birthdays were in Moscow. He retains some memories, but he won't when he grows up unless we refresh them.

And my wife and I wanted to show off Katie, who was just a swelling in the belly when we left Moscow. Several Russians had been rooting for several years for us to have Katie; now that she finally is with us, we thought our Russian friends would share our pleasure.

We underestimated David. His memories don't need freshening. With the child's memory for trivial detail, he looked around the living room in our old apartment, pointed to a lamp table in the corner and said, "Where's the pussywillows?" Come to think of it, we did have a vase of pussywillows on that lamp table.

* * *

Leonid is right. Things change more slowly in Moscow than most places. A few years ago, George Kennan, the former U.S. ambassador here, returned to Moscow after a 20-year absence. Naturally, everybody wanted to know what differences he saw.

Well, there were differences. Kennan allowed. More cars on the streets, some improvement in dress. But what struck him was how little had changed. The same ballets and plays were in the same theaters. The same articles were in the newspapers — "Collective Farm Workers Pledge Their Strength to Fill the Grain Bins of the Motherland," "Intrigues of Imperialism," "The Leninist Path" and other hawkeye periodicals. Considering the West's bewildering turnover of political, intellectual and cultural fads, Kennan opined, he found Moscow's stodginess rather comforting.

"No, Leonid, you're wrong," we said, pointing to a red propaganda banner near the entrance to Gorky Park. The banner read, "We Are Fulfilling the Resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

"There's something new," we said. "Last time we came by Gorky Park, that said 25th Congress, not 26th."

* * *

We remembered the winter, Moscow's best season. It is a winter of character and enjoyment, not just an absence of decent weather.

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Russians insist it is the healthiest time of the year. (We could never square this with the Russian habit of overheating hotels, apartments, even airplane interiors. The colder it is outdoors, the hotter it must be indoors. In midwinter the temperature differential can approach 100 degrees Fahrenheit.)

By great good fortune we were in Moscow on a day that happens only once each winter, late in the season, when the air is still cold and crisp and the snow white and fresh because Moscow accumulates snow daily in half-inch increments rather than by occasional blizzards.

On this particular day, the winter sunlight suddenly is not quite so thin. It animates rather than flattens the ubiquitous dun-colored stucco buildings. The sun's meridian has been climbing for several weeks now, but only today do you begin to believe in it.

Always, Leonid recognizes it first. The Westerner already had noticed it inside but the awareness had not yet worked up to his consciousness. But Leonid has seen more of these winters and he is more keenly attuned to their rhythms.

The sun's already got some warmth to it," he said, always the same words on the one day each year.

And it's true. Last week was too early and next week it will be a commonplace. By a stroke of luck we were there on the one day when winter is fully ripe and already doomed. Moscow must be the only place in the world that has a nostalgic, yearning "Indian winter."

* * *

For a homecoming, some things must not change, or should only improve. St. Basil's for instance. The golden domes of the Kremlin towers are as thrilling as ever, but St. Basil's is better. The five-domed church on Red Square was shrouded in scaffolding for most of our Moscow residence. Now it is unwrapped. The brickwork has been sanded and the elaborate painted decorations renewed.

Even in scaffolding St. Basil's was a marvel. Exposed it becomes once again the exotic, extravagant, definitely Russian fantasy that so delighted Ivan the Terrible that he blinded its architect, so he might never surpass himself.

David was rapt. He stared at the church with more respect than he commonly accords tourist sights. Someone told him that the blinding wasn't unique; that other czars, sultans, emirs, despots and potentates had paid this supreme compliment to their architects.

So now we have a budding architecture critic in the family. As we drove around Moscow the next two days, David kept an eye peeled for churches. Shrewdly he analyzed them and if he thought they might be good enough, he

Continued on page 6W

Milan Fashions: It Was Ferre's Show

by Hebe Dorsey

MILAN — Today the fashion world is in love with a teddy bear. The name is Gianfranco Ferre, bearded, roly-poly and invariably bundled up in red cashmere, whose collection was received here this week with the kind of pandemonium usually reserved for rock stars.

Almost at the end of the Milan fashion fall collections, (which, by the way, are very short and very brief) his showing marked a turning point for Ferre. Now he is one of those sure-fire international fashion stars, for he has brought to ready-to-wear the inventiveness, sense of perfection and families grooming that usually associates with couture. Besides, in a collection that was mostly about evening, Ferre added a new dressy dimension to sportswear-oriented fashion, in a succession of dresses that looked like so many lovely swallows. Ferre also surgingly and enchantingly reinvented black and white.

With a well-timed sense of drama, he opened with two fencers, their white vests pinned with a red rose, a clue that his collection was built around the shape of a fencing jacket. Later, the two engaged in a duel while Ferre paraded his evening finale, which was both dramatic and contemporary. So was the whole collection. From the pleated white silk blouses blossoming out of tight, sexy pants to the black satin jumpsuits alternating with long-toed ballerinas in stiff black-satin skirts, it gave women a wonderful series of alternatives to go dinner or the theater without looking like their grandmothers.

Life keeps getting better for Ferre. A former architect whose sharply outlined clothes have often and fairly obviously been dubbed blueprints, he has now moved into handsome new showrooms that are, not surprisingly, high tech. Bounding about happily, Ferre said before the show that he has now gone to softer and more feminine clothes. And so he has — except for those metal-tipped black boots. Otherwise, even his highly architected coats, wrapped around and finished with snug corolla collars, have acquired a new life and movement.

Ferre also came across as unusually sexy as coats peeled off to reveal the shortest, tightest black leather skirts and flimsy striped silk blouses. In short, Ferre has loosened up, which is all to the good because his intellectual style used to be a bit on the stiff side.

All that and a new, mass-produced, mass-oriented and cheaper collection named Oaks, which is not a copy of his more-expensive line but a new, different and amusing set of clothes. "It's done with fake fur, lots of cotton, it's meant to be unimportant and easy to throw away after three seasons," Ferre says.

Even the geriatric Palm Beach set is digging Ferre these days. As Lynn Manulis, whose mother's shop, Martha, does a killing down there, says: "I couldn't be happier. He's really the best."

Two other designers, Gianni Versace and Mariuccia Mandelli (Krizia) also gave a strong lift to the Milan season. Versace made an impressive comeback with a powerfully opulent Renaissance look built around strong leather blousons and soft, velvet and taffeta evening costumes. Blousons were embroidered with Bugatti-inspired patterns — half Art Deco, half Art Nouveau. A designer who forcefully put leather on the map, Versace says he has patented a new melange of knit, leather and metal — the metal being a solid coat of mail that he mixes with leather or plays up as an accessory, a scarf here, a sexy blouse there.

The pageant is all the more understandable since Versace has just been designing ballet costumes for La Scala, an occasion he celebrated by inviting the whole fashion crowd. Of this venture he says: "It was a fantastic experience. I went in there feeling like a baby. I have really learned a lot in the last six months."

As for Mandelli, she has two great assets that are hard to find in the fashion world — a sense of humor and a great husband, Aldo Pinto, who has been steering the Krizia boat with uncanny good sense. But Mandelli has also come up with the goods and she has kept working and working until her talent has now ripened and explodes beyond the knits that first made her famous.

If one were to define her collection, one would call it Cat on a Hot Tin Roof and The Big Frill. First, Mandelli, whose animal sweaters have become collector's items, has followed up elephants and monkeys with

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The Late Show, Filmed in France

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — "A Man and a Woman," "Cousin, Cousine," "La Cage aux Folles," "Quest for Fire" — only a handful of French movies have made a name for themselves in recent years in the United States, where the big money is.

While playing to packed audiences at home, French films have become increasingly insular, top-heavy with intimate studies of couples, typical political thrillers or schoolboy farces. As a result, French films have almost disappeared from foreign countries, except for Italy.

Can French movies reverse a share of the international market and reverse Hollywood's growing dominance on world movie and television screens? The question agitates France's governing Socialists, who have vowed to promote French culture. But the most credible response so far comes from the private sector.

"If you want to beat them, first join them," says Daniel Toscan du Plantier, the urbane 40-year-old former advertising executive who runs Gaumont, France's major studio. "The United States is the world's most open society because anyone can enter it; the catch is that once you're in, you're supposed to be like everybody else, so it's also a closed society."

To get into the United States without losing French identity, Toscan du Plantier is gambling on imminent upheaval in U.S. viewing habits. The spread of cable television, he thinks, will establish a market for French films. Modest by U.S. standards, this specialized audience would be profitable enough to transform French movie-industry economics.

To get access to the U.S. market, Gaumont is operating with Columbia Pictures, throwing that studio's marketing power behind European films in the United States. A joint company, Triumph, will annually distribute 10 foreign films in the United States — most of them

state involvement in the arts. But Gaumont's board chairman (and Toscan du Plantier's close friend) Nicolas Seydoux, an heir to the Schlumberger oil-drilling fortune who has just bought the newsworthy Le Point, is a Socialist supporter.

French cultural officials, now 10 months in office, sound increasingly receptive to Gaumont's arguments that competition, not ideology, is the key to reviving France's cultural prestige. "The government expected to hate us, but they are discovering that we know how to accomplish what they dream of," Toscan du Plantier says.

While militant Socialists call for quotas on Hollywood films, Gaumont is gambling instead on getting U.S. outlets for French products. Toscan du Plantier has a special market in Gaumont's sights: "Hollywood makes entertainment, unbeatable entertainment; in Europe, we make inferior entertainment, but we also make a more sophisticated product, with a cultural emphasis. There is a big enough U.S. market to buy our product, especially because it is relatively cheap."

Some of his favorite products of European culture were in evidence during an interview in his office near the Arc de Triomphe — a glowing poster of "Don Giovanni," Gaumont's operatic film directed by Joseph Lévy and conceived in Toscan du Plantier's personal passion for classical music; displays from Gaumont films starring Isabelle Huppert, the intellectuals' favorite French actress and once Toscan du Plantier's steady companion; a blowup poster of the nude Marie-Christine Barrault, Toscan du Plantier's former wife and the heroine of "Cousin, Cousine." This Gaumont film — a sophisticated soap-opera from France, "Toscan du Plantier" calls it — enjoyed an art-house success in New York that triggered the Gaumont-Columbia negotiations.

"The United States is on the brink of an audio-visual explosion," Toscan du Plantier says. "Cable and pay TV will sweep away the virtual monopoly of the three U.S. networks... The change will create a film market as varied and sophisticated as paperback books or magazines."

made by Gaumont in France or other European countries with its \$30-million annual budget.

"It's the first time a foreign film company ever made the front-page headline of *Variety*," gloats Toscan du Plantier, who phoned Syd Silverman, head of the U.S. entertainment trade paper, to check. It was typical of the Gaumont executive to gauge U.S. reaction to his deal by checking *Variety*, not the *Village Voice* or some other publication favored by European intellectuals. Toscan du Plantier sees Hollywood not as a cultural imperialist but as a business mafia to beat at its own game.

This approach gives him a complex relationship with France's new government, which includes few ministers with much practical experience outside politics. Most French leftists revile Gaumont as a capitalistic monster that should be decapitated to make way for more



Daniel Toscan du Plantier.

TV, then network syndication, then maybe back to the movies.

No previous French producer has been willing to take this gamble, banking on a delayed payoff for his films after an expensive image-building process. Nor has any previous French producer been able to get a U.S. major studio to share the risks 50-50.

The expanding networks of new television outlets, Toscan du Plantier contends, are creating an almost insatiable demand for movies. "Columbia would never have been interested in us if cable services like Home Box Office did not exist," he says. With cables bidding up movie rights, French films, if they once penetrate the market, can command million-dollar rates. These extra earnings will allow a doubling of French movie budgets, which start as low as \$2 million for run-of-the-mill productions.

"French movies have been stuck with pinched budgets, hasty shooting schedules and all the other pressures to bring in a cheap film." Quality will improve with sales to the United States, he predicts.

Toscan du Plantier relishes the paradox that French movies can get a shot in the arm from U.S. television — a bugbear of the French Left. In France, where government-owned television is supposed to have a national cultural mission, Toscan du Plantier says the "networks know we have to sell our films at their price or not at all because they have a monopoly." Although French television networks have helped finance a handful of co-productions with Gaumont, their funding has simply kept movies alive without expanding their budgets.

Toscan du Plantier's hope, he says, is that a few initial U.S. successes will induce Hollywood studios to start investing in French movies again. Already, Gaumont's U.S.-bound productions sound an ambitious new note for France. Shooting is about to start on "Danton" directed by Andrzej Wajda, the Polish director who has just arrived in France. And Gaumont will continue its filmed operas with "Parsifal" directed by the controversial German Hans-Jürgen Syberberg and "Tales of Hoffmann" directed by Ingmar Bergman.

For Toscan du Plantier the payoff is long-term. "After the launch," he continues, "you eventually sell — in careful order, as a publisher sells the hardback before the paperback — first to video discs, then pay TV, then cable

Fusing Dance, Mime, Theater, Music Etc.

by David Stevens

PARIS — The name itself seems like an obscure message, a riddle that will yield its solution only after great mental effort or by a stroke of intuition, or perhaps a veiled declaration of uniqueness.

And the spectacles of the Calck Hook Dance Theater — interdependent fusions of dance, mime, theater, music and language — have something of the same effect; sequences of powerful images that speak to the subconscious and leave viewers groping for words like surreal, ritual, dreamlike, tension, or trying to nail down comparisons with Fellini or Bunuel. Calck Hook Dance Theater claims a list of European patrons, headed by Samuel Beckett.

The company has formed its identity over the last eight years, and today it functions as a collective whose nucleus is made up of two dancers, Wendy Shankin (the troupe's director) and Doris Seiden, a pianist-composer, Eric Watson, and occasionally an Irish playwright, Tom MacIntyre. Shankin, whose classical and modern dance background includes stints with American Ballet Theatre and Meredith Monk, who studied theater at the University of Michigan, met Seiden when she went to New York University for a master's degree. Seiden had a strong background in modern dance, with Merce Cunningham, Stuart Fodder and others, and although she was then studying to be a doctor, "my soul I was still dancing."

The idea was the fusion of dance and theater and the development of a vocabulary to express what we wanted. Shankin recalls: "We did our first piece together, and we wanted to take it onto another level." The loft in which they worked was in a neighborhood of lower Manhattan that the Dutch had originally named Calck Hook. Now, as then, Shankin and Seiden co-sign their choreographies.

In 1976, the two went to Oberlin College in Ohio, where they taught and developed a music curriculum. They were joined by Watson, who has both a classical music and jazz background and who was then a student at Oberlin, and by Lisa Marcus, who takes care of publicity as well as dancing.

The audience at Oberlin was very interested, because many of the students were at a very developed level." But academic life amid amber waves of grain palled after a while. "It was very unreal," Shankin says, "which was why we had to get out." Watson agrees: "It was sort of incestuous."

"We wanted an alternative to New York, and cosmopolitan," Seiden says, and in 1978 the group moved to Paris, where the following year they mounted their first European production, "Doobally/Black Way," with choreography by Shankin and Seiden, music composed and played by Watson with a small ensemble, and words by MacIntyre that played more of a musical role than a narrative one.

Describing the gestation of Calck Hook work is not much easier than analyzing the final result. "We start with a visual image," Shankin says, "and work for a long time on lots of small pieces, linked by a common aesthetic. In our vocabulary there is a kind of violence that comes from the rhythm. It is a personal reaction to the world, often showing the dark side."

"There is no improvisation once the piece is

fixed," she notes at another point, "and mediation becomes an important factor toward the end of the process."

The troupe has developed a pattern of working for several months on a new piece, then touring with it for a year. The dancers they bring in to work with them are given a great deal of freedom ("We don't impose a vocabulary," Seiden remarks) and once a new piece is in place each dancer is such an integral part of it that if one is injured they consider it impossible to find a replacement.

Shankin considers even the costumes, which she designs and makes, integral to each work, and the integration extends to all the visual aspects — color, texture, light and even the color of the dancers themselves. They have two new performers this year, Marilyn Monthieu, from Martinique, and Nobu Taka Kishi, from Japan.

Watson's role as composer and musical performer is hardly a traditional one. "I come to rehearsals, but not all of them," he explains. "I get an idea about what we want, then add the music to the choreography, often not until the last two or three days. I want it to interact with the dance, but not in an obvious way. There is strictness in the dance versus anarchy in the music, and the precision of the dance supports the music."

Calck Hook's current piece, which is being performed March 22 through 27 at the Pompidou Center here in a cycle called "At the Frontier of Dance and Theater," is arrestingly titled "No Beards in Albania." The title comes from a surrealistic piece of information brought back by the group's landlord from a trip to Albania, but it has no relationship to the piece except that, as Shankin said, "it is sort of about repression."

Watson — who maintains an independent musical career as film composer, and as a performer with two trios and as a soloist — is playing for "No Beards" with Barry Atsma on percussion ("which is like adding 10 instruments"), Ray Anderson on trombone and Mark Helias on bass fiddle. He describes his colleagues as thoroughly trained musicians and good sight-readers, essential for his modernization, that is about 20 percent written out, "and challenging" and 80 percent "essentially improvised."

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The art market

Arman Accumulating Arman

by Jeffrey Robinson

DUBLIN — Arman had been to the dentist two days before coming to Ireland, and still hurt when he got here. His wife, Conice, had a sore throat and her voice was a couple of octaves lower than usual. On top of that, they were both well jet-lagged.

By the time the show opened, his first exhibition ever in Ireland, he was feeling well enough to tell the local journalists. "We are the victims of the generosity of nature. I see myself as the illustrator of that, of the illustrator of the horn of plenty." The journalists wrote it down. A smile curled onto the corners of his mouth. "In the struggle for survival, negan-thropy is essential. Art is a negan-thropic accumulation." They wrote it down. He tried to hold back his grin. "Art is one of the human techniques to organize the world. Life works in accumulations. Life is a conveyor belt. The biggest sin of this century is profusion. There's simply too much of everything. Anthropy wouldn't work in a limited quantity. Ten thousand spoons is more than one spoon." They wrote it all down. He had to turn away to keep from laughing.

"Why is it?" he wondered later, "that everyone expects stuff like that from artists? Everything I said is true, but why does everyone only believe artists who talk like that? How depressing it must be to take yourself that seriously!"

French-born but now an American citizen, Arman is taken seriously by the art world. He has been considered an important sculptor for the last 15 or 20 years and his work is found in major museums in the United States, Europe and the Far East. While he takes his work seriously, he remains conscious of his place in the world. "This is a world where you must be humble. One of the pitfalls for all artists is repeating yourself for commercial reasons. At a certain time, when you begin to make money at this game, you're often tempted to accept one or two exhibitions too many. And all successful artists have done this. It's a period when things move quickly, so you accept a few extra shows and to supply them you turn out a production of work that isn't necessary. We've all done it. But I think it's important to recognize it for what it is, and to be humble enough to understand that none of us are above humanity. None of us can rewrite art history."

Born in Nice, he moved to New York in the early 1960s and found there the same "sleeping beauty" mood that the Dadaists found decades before in Paris. He spent seven years living in the Chelsea Hotel while Pop Art was being born there, although he says he isn't a Pop Artist. "I think of myself as a Neo-Realist because I work with the real object instead of recreating it, like Warhol or Oldenburg. These days the objects I deal with most are tools. I use them because I am forever interested in what's human and I see tools as human extensions. They're both directional and dynamic. Tools are always the dream of the project. The first thing someone does when they dream up a project is get the tools."

He sees those tools as objects and those objects as the subject. "For me the object is the subject. It's a very simple thing to understand. Objects have a tendency to organize themselves, visually depending on their shapes and uses. I call it auto-composition of the objects. I merely stop that process at a certain point. Maybe you could say that I make still lifes out of quantity. Of course I have to admit that I didn't invent the concept of accumulations. They have always existed. Accumulations found me."

Interestingly enough, once you've seen Arman's work, you begin seeing accumulations everywhere you look. But he says that his vision of the world now at the age of 53 is far from what it was 30 years ago. "When we're young we all imagine that we're going to change the world. At 20 we're all going to set the world on fire. We all think that way. When we become older, I think one of the lessons to be learned is humility, and we begin to understand that instead of changing the world, with a lot of luck, some artists might be able to add a small coat of varnish to the world. But nothing more."

Yet you walk out of an Arman exhibition



Arman and an accumulation of hammers.

and suddenly every shoe-store window is an accumulation of shoes, and every bottle of vitamins is an accumulation of small red pills.

"That's very complimentary, but it doesn't change the world. It's true that you can't see the world in the same colors once you've seen the world painted by the Impressionists. Through their experiments we've come to know a world different from the one that evolved out of the experiments of someone like Turner. Once you've seen the Impressionists you can't ever again see the world in the same way. But I repeat: I didn't invent accumulations. They've always been. They found me."

When he came into this world, his name was Armand Pierre Fernandez. As a young painter in Paris, he signed his work simply Armand because Van Gogh signed his simply Vincent; it was good enough for Van Gogh, Arman figured, it was good enough for him. But in the late 1950s the printer of a catalog for a Paris exhibition mistakenly left the "d" off his name, and Armand became Arman. "I liked it much better that way and kept it. When I became an American in 1972 I also legally changed my name because living with so many different names was just too silly. Today he's Armand Pierre Arman. 'Life is much easier.'

Easier perhaps in some ways, but not necessarily in all ways. With success have come certain complications. "It's very difficult when there are several dozen people who all have a financial interest in your time. The business side of the art world is not one I enjoy. I'd rather stay home and work. But it's obviously a necessary part of the art world."

These days the demands on his time have caused him to give up Go — there was a time when he played regularly and was considered by some Japanese Go masters as one of the best players in the Western world. Arman is also well known in the world of African art as one of the serious collectors and recognized experts in the field. But that too has been gently shooed aside so that he can get on with his work. "I went through a period a few years ago where I found myself questioning everything I did. Where I wasn't sure that I was doing the right work. My interest was sagging because something inside told me that the work I was

doing wasn't exactly right. So I started looking for new ways of dealing with the theme that I think is mine. New ways of exploring the various states of objects. I began doing very large sculptures that can hang on walls. I also started doing a lot of work with cutouts in paper. You know, paper is a very noble medium. Suddenly I've felt rejuvenated and now all I want to do is work."

But again, when you find yourself in a certain league, the business side of art has demands that must be met. Arman came to Dublin because this was his first show here, and then the Municipal Museum added one of his works to its permanent collection. He posed for photos and met the press and had just enough time to discover that in Dublin there was on to Paris for another opening of another show, before heading back to New York and preparing shows for the rest of this year and next.

"I hope the Irish press doesn't get too baffled with some of those quotes," he says with a giggle. "In the struggle for survival, negan-thropy is essential. Art is a negan-thropic accumulation." Sounds wonderful, doesn't it? Maybe I should have told them that I've just been reading two books about Murphy's Law. He was Irish, wasn't he? Murphy? Must have been. I like very much the thesis that goes: Given any game there are three laws: 1. You can never win, 2. You can never break even and 3. You can't even leave the game. Actually, the corollary I like best is the one that goes, Murphy was an optimist!"

Arman's exhibition schedule: Dublin, Solomon Gallery, through March 31; Paris, Galerie Abel Rambert, now to the end of April; Chicago, Soloway Gallery, May; Basel, Switzerland, with Bonnier and Beaujard Galleries at the Basel Art Fair, beginning June 15; Paris, Galerie Beaujard, June; New York, O.K. Harris Gallery, September through October. In addition, a major retrospective is touring European museums beginning in May at Darmstadt, then going in November to Tel Aviv, before returning to Europe for another two years.

In Thailand, Beauty Is Skin Deep

by Debra Weiner

BANGKOK — When occidentals turn to plastic surgery, they almost always seek reduction, but in the Far East the goal is augmentation — wider eyes, higher noses, uplifted cheeks and rounded chins all in resemblance of their Western brethren.

"It's not that Thais particularly want to be European," says Dr. Lim Koonival, one of the first plastic surgeons in Thailand and past president of the Society for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery here. "It's just that they would like to have European eyes and noses."

"And if you feel happier because you have double eyelids or a bridge in your nose, by all means, why not be happier? After all, if looking natural is so important, why do people comb their hair?"

Plastic surgery was pioneered by the British to remedy World War I ravages. Thirty years later, with the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, reconstructive surgery was revived in the East. By the early 1950s, newly trained Japanese plastic surgeons needed additional clients and so turned to the beauty market.

"Thais are less daring than the Japanese," Dr. Lim says, alluding to reports that one of every 200 native Japanese has facial work done. Still, by 1970, thousands of Thais were

paying 2,000 to 5,000 baht (roughly \$85 to \$210) to have the epicanthic, or Mongolian, fold in the upper eyelid cut or stitched to produce a double fold. Using a local anesthetic, an eye job takes only about 30 minutes to perform.

Nose transfigurations are the second-most-popular operation. They cost slightly more — from 5,000 to 20,000 baht — but often require even less time. The doctor makes a tiny slit along the inside of the nose, clears a space, then implants a bridge, sometimes in as little as 10 minutes. Most surgeons use the white, resilient substance known as silicone rubber as the bridge prosthesis; there are reports, however, of the occasional doctor who favors nose implants made from human rib bones, purchased from the poor for a few thousand baht.

Also common, but disfavored by most surgeons, are silicone injections, popularized after World War II when paraffin injections into the nose, cheeks, chin — any spot where a filled-out look was desired — were deemed dangerous.

"Once you inject, you can't go back," says Dr. Lim of silicone. "It's like dripped oil on paper. It doesn't stay where you want it to. Silicone spreads." This is why he recommends the easily removable silicone rubber implants. For facial fullness and firmness, he believes a facelift is best, and for a more-imposing bust, the implantation of silicone-filled bags.

"Cosmetic surgery should not be dangerous," he emphasizes. Nor should there be pain. Indeed, according to Miss Bui, who went directly to the movies after having her eyes folded. "It doesn't hurt a bit." Neither did her nose job. Either time. The first one was too big, the second came out perfect. A few months ago she had silicone bags slipped inside her breasts. Again no pain, only the teeniest scar, she reports.

"I knew I was beautiful before," she explains, tapping a shapely, lacquered fingernail against her full smiling lips. "But now I am even more so."

Although most Thai models, massage girls, movie actresses and beauty contenders (including several Miss Thailands) have some sort of cosmetic work done, the majority of clients are "ordinary" women — aged 16 to 60. Not that men are any less vain than women. Dr. Lim says, but "For a girl to get married, she needs to be beautiful. A man only has to concentrate on being successful."

Facial and breast alterations are the usual requests, although some clients ask for flabby, wrinkled knuckle or elbow skin to be removed, for thick lips to be made thinner, for lip corners to be tilted upward. Some people desire small nostrils or less nose flare. A fair number of women, the plastic surgeon reports, cover smaller navels.

Central Asia Comes to the Met

by Audrey Topping

NEW YORK — Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum beginning April 3 will have an opportunity to walk through a simulated Buddhist cave temple and see original fragments from ancient wall frescoes, painted temple hangings and exquisite clay sculptures that were excavated from the desert sands of Central Asia after being buried for almost 1,000 years. This loan exhibition will continue through June 20.

These rare religious treasures, which make up the exhibition called "Along the Ancient Silk Routes: Central Asian Art From the West

Asian," will offer the viewer a unique insight into the exotic art of a virtually unknown chapter of Central Asian history.

The exhibition displays 152 works of art that once adorned the Buddhist caves, temples and palaces that graced the oasis centers in the Taklamakan and Gobi Deserts, where camel caravans laden with silk and spices stopped to rest during their journey across the fabled old silk routes that joined Imperial China to the Holy Roman Empire.

All the art dates from the 5th to 10th century, when Buddhism was at its height in Central Asia. After flourishing for more than 500 years as both a religion and a culture, Buddhism in this area came to an ignominious end after the Uighur ruler of Kashgar converted to Islam. It was not long before Arab Muslim armies swept through Central Asia on a holy mission, destroying and desecrating all Buddhist temples and edifices they could find. Whole cities were flattened. Remote temple caves that escaped destruction were soon blocked with sand drifts. The people became Muslims and have remained so to this day; all traces of the rich Buddhist culture were lost to civilization.

Published in connection with the exhibit is a catalog with an introduction by Prof. Herbert Hartel, director of the Museum of Indian Art in Berlin, who tells the exciting story of the recovery of this lost art. A poignant passage is a quote from one of Gruenwedel's letters after he first saw the ruins of Khosho: "The city serves as a quarry for materials to build the modern houses, as a gold mine for those who dig treasure, as a place of amusement where one can smash frescoes and statues of Buddha to the glory of Allah — not to mention the practical benefit of being able to use the fragments [of frescoes] to fertilize the sugar cane, cotton and sorghum fields."

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unities and carry them off. China was so involved in interior turmoil that it made no effort to stop the foreign expeditions.

The lost and found art works that are coming to the Met were all recovered by German archaeologists in a dramatic series of four scientific expeditions in the first few decades of this century, led by the Orientologists Albert Grunwedel and Albert Van Cog, both scholars of Indo-Tibetan Buddhism.

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Showing the Flag in London

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — How should dealers react to an acute recession? That is the answer to anything but obvious has just been demonstrated during the 10-day antiques dealers' fair at Burlington House, which will be closing its doors Sunday.

The Burlington House Fair, as it is called since the Royal Academy agreed to house it on its premises, is the successor to the old Grosvenor House Antique Dealers' Fair. This year's fair, the second at Burlington House, is twice the size of the previous one, which was hastily improvised in the fall of 1980. The intention, chairman George Levy says, is to show connoisseurs who like art and are not just looking for investment what the art market is really all about." In other words, to show the flag.

Visiting the fair halfway through, it was obvious at a glance that the leading London dealers' idea was showing the flag very wildly. Never have I seen such startling contrasts in a major antique dealers' fair.

These could be observed right from the beginning. Entering the show on the first floor, I was between the stand of Raymond and Anne Le Brun, who sell fine objets d'art, adjoining How (of Edinburgh), the famous antique silver gallery, and the stand of Noortman & Brod, devoted to old masters, chiefly Dutch and Flemish.

Anne Le Brun had brought in what can only be labeled as Chinese boudoir art — two big bronze "Fo dogs" probably 19th century, an 18th-century painting framed in Western style, etc. When asked why, Mrs. Le Brun candidly stated that this just "wasn't the place to sell great works of art." At the previous Burlington House show, she had not sold one item. An important 17th-century Antwerp cabinet, well known in the Antwerp collection that would look well in a museum had not even attracted attention.

This time, she had sold on opening day a Chinese painting, unsigned and decorative, for \$4,500 — and could have done it three times. Judging from their indifferent Flemish and Dutch landscapes or still lifes, the thinking of Noortman & Brod must have been running on the same lines.

The contrast with the old silver displayed by How (of Edinburgh) could hardly have been greater. Nearly each piece gave the impression of having been chosen with special care. A London beaker of 1609 may not be a museum keeper's idea of what a great piece should be — because of its heavy reliance on southern German silver and the lack of refinement in its restrained engraved decoration at the top — but it is as fine as any piece of that type and date could be.

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As if silver jewelry people had decided that this must be their day, S.J. Phillips of New Bond Street had also bought pieces seldom seen in a fair and preferably negotiated behind closed doors. A "Durer Pokal" or standing cup in repousse silver gilt made in Nuremberg around 1480-1500 is of a kind seen the mar-

ket once in a generation. Together with a pair of gold wedding *assez*, low trays on spreading feet, from Augsburg — unmarked as is usual with gold, but inscribed around 1700 with the initials FAFZ of Friedrich Anton Furst zu Schwabing Rudolfstadt — and a few other pieces, they left no doubt that the firm run by the Norton family has chosen to display its strength in the field.

Next to antique silver dealers, a few furniture specialists had matched the effort.

George Levy had brought in four carved and gilded wood torchères — tall tripod stands — with matching candelabra designed in 1778 by Robert Adam. Judging from the photographs and taking the opinion expressed by other professionals as further evidence, these are museum pieces. Here again they epitomize the English taste. Characteristically, they were sold on the opening day at a price said to be close to £65,000.

The same story repeated itself several times with variations.

Stewart Whittington of Norman Adams, for example, sold on the same day a superb Sherpa *secretaire* bookcase of satinwood with purples, done in the style of the 18th century. The same story repeated itself several times with variations.

When I visited his stand I saw a marvelous pair of carved mahogany stools with cabriole legs. A crowned F mark, Whittington told me, is probably that of Frederick, Prince of Wales. There is no question that he too had brought out some of his best.

This was definitely not the case in other fields.

Old Master paintings were on the whole poorly represented — presumably reflecting the feeling of some of the well-known firms that to do better would be a waste of time. There were no major prints of any period. Greek and Roman antiquities and Western Renaissance art were conspicuously absent. Renaissance or baroque sculpture was unimpressive.

In the field of objets d'art, only China came out well.

Roger Bluet, who had sold a lot, still retained rarities halfway through — such as a highly interesting 18th-century imitation of a 15th-century Blue and White Ming dish, probably made as a deliberate forgery in its time, and two rare Han bronze figures of seated personages, done in the second or first century B.C. Spink — which has virtually dropped Islamic art — produced a splendid, exceedingly rare stoneware cushion of the Tang period.

China has long been the English collector's first choice and this only confirms the overall impression one was left with on leaving the fair: that of a shivery market playing it safe and falling back on standbys. A few powerful firms had raised a brilliant flag. For many others, it looked a bit tattered along the edges.

Poésie, now in their 34th year at the Museum of Fine Arts. These poetry readings, which present the work of Belgian poets mainly, attract audiences from what the French tactfully call the Golden Age, but when a great classic like Francois Villon is on the agenda, schools send busloads of students. On March 23, Henri Ronse, a Belgian dramatist who made his name in Paris and came home to start a group called the Nouveau Théâtre, will read the poetry of his compatriot Michel Butor. Admission is 30 Belgian francs.

The Concerts du Midis, held every Wednesday, usually fill all 650 seats in the museum's auditorium. Sara Huysmans, daughter of the Belgian statesman Camille Huysmans, founded the series in 1948 after hearing Dame Myra Hess' concert at the National Gallery in London during the Blitz.

The concerts aim to air Belgian compositions and the enormous and little-known repertoire of chamber music. They also give young Belgian musicians a chance to play in public. "We never give in to popular taste," says the president of the series, Dora van Creveld, "and avoid Bach, Beethoven and Mozart whenever possible."

On March 24, Dominique Cornil will give a piano recital including works by Chopin and Prokofiev, followed by a lecture on "Les Basses Fonds de Félicien Rops." The series closes on May 12 with a concert of contemporary Belgian music. Admission is 30 francs, sandwiches 20 francs and drinks 18 francs.

Every other Thursday, Les Midis du Cinema, the brainchild of Henri Storch, feature films on art. There are works of art in themselves, such as Man Ray's "Enak Bakia," films showing artists at work and documentaries on such subjects as restoration. Proof that,

BL Cut Loss for '81, Sees '84 Break-Even

Reuters

LONDON — BL, Britain's state-owned car and commercial vehicle maker, Friday reported it narrowed its net loss by about 17 percent to £339.2 million in 1981, and the company's chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, said he expects the reach the pre-tax break-even point in 1984.

"I feel more optimistic about the company's future today than at any time in the past four years," Sir Michael said, repeating his intention to stand down as chairman at the end of 1982.

He said that BL is targeting for a full year 1982 trading loss of about £143 million, the same recorded in the first half of 1981.

Sir Michael said work force cuts should not continue beyond the end of 1982, by which time about 90,000 jobs, or just over half the work force, will have been eliminated under the company's restructuring.

Between 6,500 and 9,000 jobs are to go this year, mostly in the car and Leyland Group truck divisions.

Finance director Frank Fitzpatrick said about £96 million was entered against profits in the 1981 accounts for job cuts, including substantial provisions for those being made in 1982.

He said private financing demands will be low this year, far less than the £227 million recently arranged in unsecured loans from a group of 10 banks.

The company said it remained within its 1981 funding limits agreed with the British government and does not expect to need further.

British Prices Unchanged

Reuters

LONDON — Retail prices in Britain remained level in February, leading to a fall in the year-on-year rate of inflation to 11 percent from the 12 percent in the year to January, the Employment Department said Friday.

Japan Reports Fast Growth Of Small Computer Exports

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's exports of small computers, such as a personal computers and office computers, is expanding rapidly with the help of active demand in the United States and West European markets. Japanese electronic manufacturers said Friday.

The Japan Electronic Industry Development Association said the exports in 1981, though not available yet, appeared to have risen substantially over about 11,000 sets exported in 1980.

Industry sources said those have doubled or tripled the 1980 level,



Sir Michael Edwards

ther government funding beyond the terms outlined in the BL 1982 corporate plan.

BL said its auto division has borne the main impact of restructuring and cost-cutting programs over the past three years.

At the same time, it added, a high level of investment has been maintained to generate a production recovery with new competitive models.

The effect of both restructuring and investment are starting to be felt in terms of financial performance, it said. Car operations in 1981 showed a trading loss of £168 million versus a loss of £283 million in 1980.

BL said its Leyland Group commercial vehicles have been affected severely by a drastic drop in demand, with the British market shrinking 44 percent in two years.

The spokesman said the temporary closure will be in addition to 10 days already lost through reduced work weeks this year and a five-day closing planned for the week of April 26.

The new proposal, which has yet to be agreed with labor, would affect all 15,000 production workers at the plant, he said.

Ford Sets Delivery of Propane-Fueled Cars

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The first factory-engineered, propane-powered cars to come off a U.S. assembly line were to be delivered Friday by Ford.

A fleet delivery of 200 propane-fueled Granadas will go to the National LP-Gas Association, the national trade organization for the liquefied petroleum gas industry.

Ford began production of the propane-option Granadas last month. They will be offered initially only to fleet customers, but will be available to all retail customers beginning with 1983 model production next fall, officials said.

Philips, U.S. Firms Plan 2 Joint Ventures

AP-Dow Jones

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips, Control Data and Philips Optical Storage, unit of the Philips Trust of the United States, have announced the formation of two joint-venture partnerships to develop digital data optical-recording systems.

A drive development venture will be named Optical Peripherals Laboratory and will be located in Colorado Springs, Colo., Philips said Thursday.

An optical media development venture will be named Optical Media Laboratory and will be located in Eindhoven.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John Gilroy Christy, president and chief executive officer of I.U. International, will succeed John M. Seabrook as company chairman, effective May 5. Mr. Seabrook will remain a director and become chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Ralph H. Robins, a member of the board of Rolls-Royce Inc., New York, and of Rolls-Royce and Japanese Aero Engines Ltd., has been appointed to the board of Rolls-Royce Ltd. as commercial director, succeeding Donald J. Pepper, a vice chairman and managing director-commercial, who has undertaken special tasks at the request of the chairman, Lord McFadzean. Rolls-Royce also appointed Sir Francis Tombi non-executive director.

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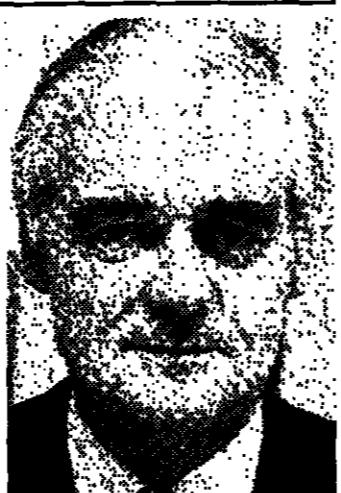
Dow Chemical has appointed Hans U. Zinggeler as general manager of its Belgian branch. Mr. Zinggeler is also director of government affairs for Dow Chemical Europe and a member of its board of directors.

** * *

Billy Gene Crouch has been named vice president of the U.S. affiliate of Sanofi Pharmaceuticals.

** * *

C.S. van Domburg has been nominated managing director Europe



Ralph H. Robins

and area director Middle East and Africa for the B.F. Goodrich Chemical Group, headquartered in Leidschendam, the Netherlands.

** * *

Scandinavian Bank Group has named Tom A. A. Palmberg assistant general manager in charge of its Finnish department, succeeding T. O. T. Ahlstrom. The bank group also named Kristian Holst senior regional representative for Asia-Pacific and managing director of Scandinavian Far East Ltd., Hong Kong.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month Stock	High Low Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	1981	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	Prev.	12 Month Stock	High Low Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	1981	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	Prev.
4742 22 T-DOOM	24	10.11	1407	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4742 120 WHEAT	14	12	120	120	116	116	116	116	- 2	116
4743 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4743 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4744 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4744 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4745 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4745 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4746 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4746 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4747 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4747 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4748 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4748 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4749 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4749 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4750 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4750 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4751 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4751 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4752 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4752 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4753 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4753 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4754 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4754 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4755 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4755 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4756 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4756 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4757 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4757 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4758 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4758 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4759 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4759 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4760 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4760 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4761 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4761 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4762 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4762 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4763 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4763 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4764 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4764 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4765 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4765 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4766 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4766 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4767 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4767 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4768 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4768 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4769 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4769 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4770 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4770 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4771 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4771 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4772 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4772 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4773 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4773 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4774 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4774 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4775 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4775 276 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4776 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024	2024	+ 26	2024	4776 712 WHEAT	24	23	177	177	174	174	174	174	- 3	174
4777 22 T-DOOM	24	12.12	110	2024	224	2024	2024														

Alabama-Birmingham Upsets Virginia in NCAA

Louisville, Oregon State, Georgetown Win

United Press International

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Playing on its home court, Alabama-Birmingham stunned Virginia, 68-66, with clutch foul shooting down the stretch Thursday night in the Mideast Regional semifinals of the NCAA basketball tournament.

Alabama-Birmingham will meet Louisville in the regional final here Saturday with the winner going to the Final Four next weekend in New Orleans.

Alabama-Birmingham, the Sun Belt Conference champion, sank 10 of 12 free throws in the final 87 seconds as the Cavaliers were forced to foul to try to gain possession.

Oliver Robinson scored 17 of his 23 points in the second half to pace the Blazers. He hit two free throws with 11 seconds left to put Alabama-Birmingham on top, 68-64.

Virginia's 7-foot-4 center, Ralph Sampson, who led the Cavaliers with 19 points, hit a dunk with five seconds left to cut the final margin to 2 points.

Louisville 67, Minnesota 61

Earlier, in the other game at Birmingham, Lancaster, Gordon and Derek Smith scored on slam dunks to start a second-half surge that carried Louisville to a 67-61 victory over Minnesota.

Smith and Gordon scored three quick baskets, two on dunks, to start the second half and give the Cardinals a 38-33 lead over Minnesota. The Gophers led through much of the first half but were never able to regain the edge.

Gordon finished with 23 points, including 14 in the second half, while Smith had 17 for the Cardinals.

The Gophers fought back behind the 22-points of guard Trent Tucker and 7-3 center Randy Breuer, evening the score 48-48 with 9:22 left. Gordon and Smith then took over. Gordon hit three

field goals and Smith added a basket and three free throws as the Cardinals outscored the Gophers over the next five minutes to run their lead to 59-52 with 4:36 left.

The smaller and quicker Cardinals went to a four-corner stall in the final three minutes, and Minnesota was forced to foul repeatedly to try to get the ball.

Oregon State 60, Idaho 42

In Provo, Utah, Lester Conner scored 24 points and Charlie Sittler added 16 to lead Oregon State to a 60-42 victory over Idaho for a berth in the West Regional final Saturday against Georgetown.

Conner and Sittler, who performed dismally in the Beavers' 74-69 loss to Idaho last December at Portland, Ore., were hot in the rematch. Conner hit 10 of 15 from the field and had 10 rebounds. Sittler, who had 9 points in the first half, hit 7 of 9 from the field with 7 rebounds.

Oregon State scored the final two baskets at the end of the first

half and the first two of the second half to take a 35-25 lead. The Beavers then went to their spread offense to feed Sittler and Conner for easy layups.

Gordie Herbert led Idaho with 12 points and Phil Hopson and Brian Kellerman added 10 each. Idaho, the Big Sky Conference champion, finished the season at 27-3.

Georgetown 58, Fresno State 40

In the other game at Provo, Georgetown turned to Pat Ewing in the second half, and the 7-foot freshman combined with All-American guard Eric Floyd for 31 points to lead the Hoyas to a 58-40 victory over Fresno State.

Ewing scored 12 of his 15 points in the second half, grabbed 7 rebounds and blocked 2 shots.

The Hoyas, depending on inside play throughout the game, shot a blistering 63.6 percent to set a tournament record. Oregon State with 10 straight points to go up 61-50. The Bulldogs capitalized on good foul shooting down the stretch.

Three other Georgia players scored in double figures: Eric Marbury scored 16 points, James Banks 15 and Vern Fleming 13. Dale Solomon and Jeff Schneider had 19 points each for Virginia Tech while Calvin Oldham added 18 and Gordy Bryan 10.

Oregon State set the previous record of 61.9 percent in 1966 against Houston.

Oregon State scored the final 18 points at the end of the first

half and the first two of the second half to take a 35-25 lead. The Beavers then went to their spread offense to feed Sittler and Conner for easy layups.

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Georgia Advances in NIT

United Press International

ATHENS, Ga. — Dominique Wilkins scored 27 points and pulled down 15 rebounds Thursday night to lead Georgia to a 93-73 victory over Virginia Tech in the quarterfinals of the National Invitation Basketball Tournament.

Virginia

